Coltury Notices exceeding five lines, Tribats of Respect, and all personal communications of matters of individual interest, will be charged to

THE HUNTED MOUNTAINEERS. VILE AND BLOODY WORK OF THE REVENUE HOUNDS.

From the News and Courier.
PICKENS C. H., June 23.
I reached this place last Friday about 0 o'clock a. m., since which time I have

o clock a. m., since which and assigned to me of investigating the subject of outrages reported to have been committed in this county by United States internal and the state of feeling revenue officers, and the state of feeling e dating among the people in regard to AN APPALLING CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

My purpose being to visit the disturbed ection and to interview the alleged victime in person with a view to getting at the facts as nearly as possible, without the risk of exaggeration consequent upon the risk of enggeration consequent upon such facts passing through several channels, I face spared no pains to carry out this plan, and have collected my information in every instance from trustworthy sources and for the most part from the sufferent themselves. That information, I may as well say in the outset, reveals a condition of affairs here, the coldest statement of which will scarcely be credited by any person in the State e credited by any person in the State chose good fortune at has been to

Complaints of the conduct of the men who under color of taw have so persistently and systematically violated the law for weeks and months together, have occasionally reached the ears of the outside world, but such complaints the outside world, but such complaints have been almost as persistently and systematically ignored by the fellow-citizene of the complainants even in the State, for the reasons, perhaps, that for Years they too had grievances to occupy their own attention; that it is always easy to bear another's wrongs, and for the further reasons that the remoteness of the arounded section and the absence of section and the absence of sections are sections. of ready means of communication him-dered the matter from being brought to the attention of the general public as atrought and argently or as often as it should have been. It may be also re-marked that the offenders, in every instaces, had superior opportunities for presenting their side of each case as it arose, and in many such instances the representations of the one side only were eyes heard. Un a very few occasions indeed, comparatively meeting. adeed, comparatively speaking, paper uhlished in the upper counties would ontain some account of reported misoudact on the part of revenue officers ivate dwelling of another; insuitered to the wife of still another, &c.; ut preceding such narrative by several ays readers outside of the county would days readers outside of the county would have been informed of the capture of a "noted desperado," the destruction of a "still" or two, and of ever so many gallons of "mash," and in the face of such tidings the protest of the Pickens Sentimel or of the Walhalla Courier would be read with but languid interest or with indifference, the reader coolly considering that some one will always complain when the laws are strenuously enforced. own earnest protest of wrong suffered at the hands of the hated excisemen, this

opinion of the law? or something equality to the point, and the whole matter was dismissed without appeal.

That actual violence has been done the law, and the rights of innocent citizens law, and the rights of innocent citizens shamefully invaded and trampled upon on repeated and repeated occasions, for a period extending through several years, balieve; but that such has been the case can readily be proved, and will be prov-ed to the satisfaction of all, or the fault will be mine, not that of the subordinate officers of the United States revenue de-

would be met by the pat quotation, "No rogue e'er felt the halter draw with good

The latest instance has perhaps at ted the most attention abroad, and on account and because it involved the the feeling which exists in this commity in regard to it, it is proper that should be considered first in order. I THE KILLING OF AMOS LADD.

few days ago information was as telegraphed over the country by leputy marshals concerned in the the deputy marshals concerned in the affair that one Amos Ladd, an illicit distiller in Pickens County, had been killed at his home by a party of officers who had been sent to arrest him, and one of county immediately after the deed was performed, and the facts of their subsewashing and the facts of their subsequent arrest at Greenville and trial at Walhalfa are too well known to require restatement here. On the preliminary hearing before Judge Kershaw they were relused bail except in one instance, and are now lying in jail awaiting trial on the charge of murder.

regard to the occurrence, which affidavits are now on file in the office of the clerk of court of this county, I have obtained their version of the affair, which is to the effect that, being in search of Redmond and of Ladd, they proceeded to the neighborhood of Ladd's house on Saturevening, the 8th of June, and secre day evening, the stn or succe, adjacent, ted themselves in the wood adjacent, whence they could see what passed at the house. On Saturday evening they saw a man come to a fence near the se where he whistled and rapped on the fence, which sign was answered by a wontan an the house who went out to him, and after some conversation the man went away and the woman returned

man went away and the woman returned to the douase. The officers remained in filling that night, and next morning saw the man return to the house, when he was, presently joined by another. The officers quickly surrounded the house, and upon rushing up to it from several directions one of them was, as he says, confronted by one of the men in the house whom he ordered to surrender. ouse whom he ordered to surrender. The man in response aimed his gun, a flint and steel rifle, at the officer and putted the trigger. The gun missed fire, wheretpon the officer fired, the man sprang out of the doorway, and a moment later a second shot was fired and the man fell dead in the yard. The officers, thinking that it was Redmond. killed, and on being told that it was Ledd instead, immediately retreated with all possible speed to the nearest railway station, where they took the first train for Greenville, at which point they surreindered themselves. Durham testifies that as he came around the corner o the house he heard a gun fire, and immediately Amos Ladd (as he proved to be) rushed out of the doorway towards him, whereupon he, not knowing who had fired the first shot, or that Ladd was had fred the natishot, or that Ladd was weitpided, and believing his own life to be in dauger, fired upon him and he fell. One of the officers then picked up Ladd's rifle, which had fallen near him, and the

to persecute and oppress the belpless and to turment and bedevil both the innocent

Anderson

Intelligencer.

BY. E. B. MURRAY & CO.

Solathiel Ladd, the brother of the de

these short-cartridge shooting guns"

The mother, Milly Ladd, testifies that

and while she was crying to him "don"

stantly two other guns fired. Amos would have been 22 years old the 20th of this month." The officer who fired

the second, and probably the fatal shot,

If I may travel outside of the record

a neighbor's house and had slung ove his shoulder a haversack containing

cow bell and one or two plough points which he intended taking to a neighbor-ing blacksmith shop to have mended.

it to show that they thought they were dealing with the redoubtable Redmond, whom they feared and whom they intended to kill on sight, and it seems safe to conclude that Ladd fell a victim to

and in Greenville and Spartanburg, that the warrant which they now show, con-

taining Ladd's name, was made out or filled in after his death, and while I will

nilled in after his death, and while I will not pretend to say that this is even prob-ably true in this case, I am at perfect liberty to say that there is abundant evi-dence in my possession which proves that they have made numerous arrests

heretofore without such warrent, and this evidence I will submit in a subse-

As already stated in my first letter from this place, upon my arrival here I went diligently to work to collect evi-

dence as to the outrages alleged to have been committed by revenue officers upon

fore I had proceeded very far, however, I was informed that the same work had

already been thoroughly accomplished by a committee of the grand jury ap-

pointed for the purpose at the last term of the court, and as the results of their

abors are now on file in the clerk

office, and as the testimony collected by them had been given under oath, I did not hesitate for obvious reasons to sub-stitute it for that which I had myself

taken, and it is herewith submitted ac-

cordingly as the most conclusive that could be given at this stage of the inves-

tigation. No part of all the matter that follows has ever been published before.

The report of the committee is also it

self such a strong statement of the lately existing condition of affairs in the county,

that I have copied it also in full and pr

sent it as a sufficient introduction to the matter under consideration. It is as fol-

PICKENS C. H., S. C., June, 1878.

To Hon. J. B. Kershaw, Presiding Judge:
The undersigned, members of the grand jury for Pickens County, having been, at the last term of the Circuit

Court held at this place, appointed a

committee to inquire into the outrage

ted States revenue officers upon unoffend-ing and innocent citizens of this county,

beg leave to report that they have care-fully inquired into the charges and find

Eor several years past these officers

ome of whom are known to your com

he same to be true,

quent letter.
PICKENS. C. H., June 24

their error!

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1878.

5th, Mrs. Elizabeth McKinney, an in

valid widow lady 78 years of age, living with two widowed daughters about sev-enteen miles west of Pickens C. H., testi-

fies that on the 20th day of March, 1878,

about twenty armed men rode up at a

beds with his guns, examining into trunks, chests, drawers, &c., and when asked what business he bad in the house,

drank some camphor he found in a bot-tle and also some blackberry wine, help-

gallop and surrounded her house. went through the house, punching the

were in the same crowd.

lives about a quarter of a mile fro

warrant-in fact had never issued any

one against me; and that if such a war

one against me; and that it such a war-rant was out it was a forgery! I am the United States postmaster for Eastatoe Postoffice. In the party that arrested me I recognized Pat Kirkland, W. F. Gary, E. G. Hoffman, Commissioner Ladd, Durham, Aaron Thomas, Springs, John Springs, and a fellow named Mute; also J. F. Andrews, Charles W. Cum-mings, S. P. Landford and H. H. Jillson.

8th. Silas Hincle, Jr., sworn : Is a son of Mrs. Mary A. Hincle. Is 16 years of

of the balls pass over my head.
After the second shot I began to run and
the men following me. I have seen the

same parties since and talked with them.

but no attempt was made to arrest me

The men who followed me were revenue officers; they followed me about half a

9th, Joe Gibson, colored, sworn, says

ferred to that Court where it now sleeps; but the culprits were immediately set free, and some of them at once returned to this county, where, for several months peat, they have taken the most flendish delight in persecuting our people. It will be observed that there was no warrant for Mr. Poster, or to search his house. The law presumes every man innocent until proved guilty, and is so careful of life and liberty that it will permit ninety and nine guilty to go unpunished rather than punish one innocent. These humane, wise and Christian provisions of our law have been most Solathiel Ladd, the brother of the deceased, who was shelling come, near the fire place when the shooting occurred, testifies that the captain rushed into the house and fired upon Amos without saying a word. Amos was opening the door to go out, when the gun fired; he then "shread to fall" and received two more shots as he fell. Deponent then started off from the house, but was met by a man with a cooked gun in his hand, who ordered him back. Beth went to the apot where deceased was lying, and deordered star cace. —Both went to the spot where deceased was lying, and deponent said to the captain, "You ought not to have killed him." The reply was, "I couldn't help it." All the officers had

They have arrested and handcuffed re-spectable citizens of our county upon the mere suspicion of guilt, without a war-

bearing on his shoulder the familiar old Mr. Hudson has come to this place twice out the purpose of hills.

out a warrant. They claim this right by virtue of their office, and, acting upon it, peaceable citizens traveling the public highways have been met by them and forced, at the muzzle of the gun, to followed. low them for miles around the country and then discharged without any explanation of their conduct.

Even the privacy of a wife's sick cham-ber, with an infant only a few days old is not free from the heavy tread, the unwarranted search and violent language warranted search and violent language of these men. This was done in the case of Mr. Neal, a highly respectable citizen of this county, who was at the same time arrested and required to appear before a United States commissioner. Upon appearing before the commissioner Neal was immediataly discharged for want of

Our citizens have borne these outrage with a patience almost unparalleled in the history of the world, but there is a point beyond which forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and, unless it is stopped, the people will of their own volition devise the means to protect their families and their firesides from insult and oppression. We therefore earnestly urge the Court to throw the ægis of its protecting arm around the people and to bring these men to speedy justice, who, under the guise of law, commit all manner of dep-

In asking this, we do not wish to leave the impression upon the Court, upon our fellow-citizens, or upon the country at large, that we des criminals punished and another class go unpunished. We sympathize with lawlessness of no description, and while we believe that the revenue law, as it now stands, is oppressive in the extreme to many of our fellow-citizens of the mountain districts who, from the inaccessible localities in which they reside, are unable to transport their corn, almost their only product, to market, yet so long as it is a law it should be obeyed, and if vio-lated the parties should suffer the law's

humanity, we protest against their barba-rous treatment of prisoners; their whole-sale oppression of both the guilty and the innocent; their unwarranted searches and seizures, and their shameful desecration of that holy sanctuary-a wife's sick chamber.

taken by your committee, which we re-commend be turned over to the State's attorney with the view that indictments may be prepared against such parties as in his opinion, the testimony may war-Respectfully submitted,

. W. W. MARTIN, J. H. AMBLER.

A SYNOPSIS OF THE TESTIMONY. The following is a full synopsis of the testimony referred to above:

mittee to be men utterly deprayed in character and unworthy the high position they now disgrace, have claimed for says that he is a resident of Pickens hemselves and exercised powers and privileges more in harmony with the blind and despotic governments of the County; lives to the right of Central, or the Twelve Mile River. On the 12th day East than with the institutions of a free of March, 1878, two men came to my and enlightened Republic. In exercising officers. One said his name was Landford. The one unknown to me told me that they had been instructed to come to my house and detain any person found een the peculiar delight of these men and guilty.

They set at defiance all local laws; respect neither themselves nor the feelings person unknown dis

asked him what this meant? He said he had been instructed to detain persons found at my house. About a half hour after this, six men similarly armed came up, dismounted and entered my kitchen. I recognized one of these as Wm. F. Gary. Gary told the men that he wanted both myself and a man named Hammett, who lived in my kitchen, to be arrested. Gary then searched my smokehouse and kitchen, after which he ordered me into the kitchen where Hammett already was, and directed his men to keep us both in tered my house, and, as my wife and three other women informs me, searched it down-stairs and up-stairs. My wife was confined in bed, with an infant only four days old. They searched her room, looked under her bed and examined the chamber. They were all armed and carried their guns about the house with their hands upon the lock. They were wet and muddy, their clothes dripping water, and in this plight they were in my wife's chamber and about her bed. I told them my wife was sick, but they searching my house used very insulting searching my house used very insulting and obscene language. My wife was badly frightened, and sent for me, and I was permitted to go to her. I demanded their authority for their acts; they said they had such authority, but refused to show it to me. They then ordered me to get my breakfast, and to be in a hurry about it. as I must go to Pickens with about it, as I must go to Pickens with them. Immediately after breakfast they started with me to Pickens, and carried me about a half mile, when I prevailed

to leave when the gun was presented at him. He was also discharged for want of proof.
2d. Daniel Walker sworn: Lives in Pickens County, twelve or thirteen miles above the Court House. On Saturday, the 27th April, I was going after some medicine for a sick man and met fifteen or eighteen men, who said they were revenue officers. All was could be able to the said they were fired after me. I heard two of the halls ness over my head guns and pistols. They arrested me and carried me some eight or ten miles, when they released me and told me to go home. They showed me no authority for my arrest. They only said "you are mine," and then made me take the road and go with them. Two of them were named

proof. If there was any warrant against me, I have never, seen it. Hammett was

also arrested and required to give bond, but they showed no warrant for his ar-

rest. His wife was also sick, and he was looking for a doctor to arrive; when the

door and stepped out, believing the doc-tor had come. One of the officers pre-sented his gun at Hammett, and ordered

Durham and Hoffman. 3d. Micajah Hudson sworn: Lives in Pickens County, ten miles west of the Court House. On Friday night, 15th March, 1878, between 12 and 1 o'clock, I was awakened from sleep by hearing some one in my piazza and in my house. &c. They broke open my smokehouse door and searched it and my kitchen. They then ordered me to mount behind one of their men. This I refused to do, of my own and would ride. After catching my horse they made me follow them about five miles, and then dismissed me. Before they started I demanded their authority for breaking into my house and arresting me at such an hour. The said they had the authority, but refu to show it to me. I recognized Wm. Gary, Wm. Springs and W. Silas Kirksey. I am United States mail carrier from Pickens Court House to McKin-States mail was in my room the night they arrested me. I have heard nothing of the matter since they dismissed me have never been re-arrested nor tried

although I am at Pickens Court Hou twice a week with the mail, and could be arrested any time. The next case is an interesting one, as

the victim was a widow lady.

4th. Mrs. Mary A. Hinckle sworn Lives in Pickens County, about twenty miles northwest of the Court House. I am a widow; my husband was killed 1877 soon after breakfast. I saw about twenty-five men, all armed, riding up the road towards my house; they passed through my yard as fast as their horses could go, and halted about three hundred yards above my house. They all then rode back, and Wm. Gary, E. H. Barton and John Scruggs came into the house. Gary called for my trunk keys, and I told him my trunks were not locked. Barton then opened and examined one of the trunks; and my whol house and smokehouse were next search

search Barton said to me. You are well armed, you have more guns here than we There were two double-barrelled shot guns and one single-barrelled one. Gary took the two double-barrelled ones out into the yard. Barton stood in the house cursing and swearing, and said that if he knew that these guns had been at his house, (at the time Redmond and his party captured him,) he would break them all to pieces. He then went out both Barton and Gary returned with the guns and replaced them in the corner. They then told me to tell Redmond they had been to see him and hoped he would call on them again, and they then rode off. About an hour after they left, two them the officers had been there, and had taken the guns out of the house, they examined them and found them bent and broken and rendered utterly unfit for use. They showed me no authority searching the house. On the 15th day of April, 1878, as I was returning home, Gary, Springs and ten other men passed me in the road. I hurried on to keep up with them, when I saw Gary and two others cross my field, and heard them shoot twice; they then threw down my

fence and passed upon the ridge and shot

twice more. They were shooting at my son. After the second shot he ran and escaped. They then returned to my

house, and some one asked Gary what he

A Good Speech in Congress by Hon. D. Wyatt Alken.

MR. SPEAKER: Since the House has had the internal revenue bill under consideration more than one member has intimated in his remarks that there were so inimical to their interests, that they assertions that there still lingered a dis-loyal sentiment among the States of the South, which pervaded the popular

Sir, no impression could be more erro-neous. Perhaps the constituency of no member upon this floor has been more ing himself to what he wanted without asking for it and certainly without invitation. While Gary was searching the house, Springs sat with a cocked pistol in hand on his horse at the door and kept frequently accused, yes, and punished, too, for infractions of these laws than those whom I have the honor to represent, and yet I assert boldly that no secguard. No authority was shown for the search in this instance, though it was detion of the country is populated by a more law-abiding loyal constituency than manded to be produced.

6th. This affidavit is that of Mrs. Hes-But, sir, they are loyal to the govern-ment—both State and national—and not

affiant, and her testimony is, for the most part, a corroboration of that given by her to the Republican party or those bire-lings who obey the behests of its minions. mother. Hoffman and Aaron Thomas I am satisfied that if the administration 7th. Thomas McKinney sworn : Is could see those creatures who execute the revenue laws in South Carolina as we see them, they would repudiate them at first While repairing a fence on the 20th March saw about twenty men riding hurriedly through my field towards me. They surrounded me, and one of them (Aaron Thomas) said: "Oh, I know you, you G—d d—d gray beard son of a—; arrest him, he has a still house up the brough." They then arrested me and sight. They are not worthy of affiliation even with the Republican party. Who they are or where they came from few men seem to know or care. Suffice to say they are men of no character and destitute of every instinct of an honest heart. And yet such men are invariably brauch." They then arrested me and carried me to Walhalla, a distance of chosen by the appointees of the President to execute these nefarious laws among twenty miles. Before I left my wife tole me about a half mile, when I prevailed upon their leader, whom they called Hoffman, to allow me to give bond and return to my wife. She was quite sick and badly frightened. I gave bond to appear before United States Commismissioner Thornley on the 14th of the same month. At that time I went before him, and was discharged for want of proof. If there was any warrant against me, I have never seen it. Hammett was them to release me, and Pat Kirkland nized. Remote from the appointing power and amenable to men higher in authority but of little more character than themselves, at least in the letter, they throw aside every legal restraint and become a law unto themselves, oftentimes assaulting, robbing and murdering their oppressed victims with impunity. Gentlemen say there is no necessity for the resolution offered by the member from Maine, [Mr. Powers,] because it simply

reasserts what is the law. If what the resolution proposes is existing law, it is not that law which is executed by the subalterns of the Revenue Department.
Only two days ago I received the following letter from a farmer friend of character and integrity in South Carolina: "Mr. Brayton, the collector of internal revenue for this State, has recently deci-ded that it was a violation of the revenue

laws for planters to keep tobacco for their hands, selling it to them without profit, to be paid for in the fall out of their share of the crops. As this is a very im-portant matter to planters and their employees, I thought it best to write you upon the subject."

This is the second time such a report

has come from South Carolina to me, and when I first made inquiry about it I was told that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ruled that a farmer who buys a box of tobacco upon which the tax has been paid can without violating law sell it to his employees. I have seen a ruling to this effect in manuscript from the Treasury Department; but, sir, I would ask what is this official ruling worth if those to whom it is issued can

When I read the letter of the law I am somewhat inclined to forgive these offi-cials for their abuse of authority, for there is an ambiguity about it that should not be allowed to exist. There should be no law upon our statute books which concerns the general public in their daily the use of the army in the Southern avecations that has sufficient less of States. The hill which the Southern hold in my hand a pamphlet procured from the Treasury Department entitled Revised Regulations, concerning taxes on tobacco, souff, and cigars, and on a page 5 I find this paragraph:
"Farmers and planters for selling to-

bacco of their own production, or tobacco received by them as rent from tenants who have produced the same on their lands, are not required to pay special tax And yet, sir, the very next paragraph

says:
"If. however, the farmer or planter shall sell directly to consumers, he be-comes liable, as a retail dealer in leaf tobacco, to the special tax of \$500." And it is upon the construction of this atter clause that these devils in human form presume to impose upon the ingen-uous farmer, who, remote from any manufacturing establishment, frequently de-pends upon the leaf tobacco grown upon his own land as a commodity with which to supply the wants of his employees. Sir, if the law exists to-day allowing farmers and planters to sell to their emplayees manufactured tobacco which they had purchased, and upon which the tax had been paid, or leaf tobacco of their own raising, why does not the Commissioner so instruct his collectors? It is evident from the letter I have read he has not so instructed the collector in South Carolina, and he may construe here in Washington till doomsday with-out exacting obedience from them unless he issues his orders directly to them, which he does not do, but awaits for the individual aggrieved citizen to appeal for a construction, and oftentimes red-tapeism prevents his complaints ever being heard. Mr. Speaker, our revenue laws may be all that this Congress desires them to be, but unless they can be more honestly administered and humanely executed, they will be a source of trouble for all time to who execute them in my district as out

laws. Sir, they are worse; they are a band of thieves and murderers.

The editorial fraternity of South Cartruth-loving citizens as can be found in the United States. Latterly, scarcely a paper received from that State but that narrates some desperate act committed by these men, not in accordance with law, but in defiance of law. Only as late as the 9th of the present month four of these revenue officials went to the house of a widow lady living in a mountainou to represent, and brutally murdered her son, a young man of twenty years of age I take the following extract from the newspaper published at the county seat of the county in which this deed was

committed: "It appears that the young man was standing, or rather leaning, against the door-facing when the revenue officers rode up, or walked up, (we believe they were walking,) and deliberately shot him dead on the spot, without a moment's warning or an intimation of their de-signs. The young man fell out of the or lifeless, when the officials said to brother, "Who have we shot?" The his brother. house, but concealed themselves on a the year ending on the 31st of Decen small hill near the house in the brush, and remained there for some time, for pay in one-half of the compensation for to the store of Mr. King, some four miles off, where they endeavored to up the 5 per cent, of the net earnings

would wait until morning he would carry them. This they said they could not do, as they had business of importance to attend to and must go that night. They then hired one mule from him, and Kane rode rapidly for the station, passing through this place by a back way about dusk, and arriving at Easley just in time to take the nine o'clock train going North. He gave a negro ten cents to carry the mule to the livery stable, with instructions to send it back to Mr. Baylis Hendricks, at this place, where the offi-cials had told Mr. King they desired the mule to ride to.

"It appears that two shots were fired at Ladd, the first taking effect and killing him, while the second missed. From this fact, and the fact that Kane rode off Mr. King's mule and left immediately on the train, it is supposed he did the kill-ing. The other three went across the at this writing we know not where they

It will be seen that the man who most probably did the shooting took the first train "going North," and no doubt to-day is here, assuring the department of the impossibility of enforcing compliance with the revenue laws in that disloyal section. His confederates attempted also to leave the country, but later informa-tion advises me that seeing a Ku Klux in the trunk of every tree, they went only to the adjoining county and deliv-ered themselves up to the sheriff. If they are innocent officials, the surmise may at least be excited that they would have surrendered in the county in

they were attempting to execute the law. Now that this House has stricken from the revenue bill the amendment of the gentleman from North Carolina, [Mr. Vance,] the case which I have just recited may present an opportunity for a conflict of authority between the State and Federal court judges. That the United States judge will presume to attempt to transfer this case to his court for trial, I have no idea. That he would no question. But thanks to the invincible will of a brave and honest people, the State of South Carolina has been recon-structed upon a firm democratic basis, structed upon a firm democratic basis, and no longer will a sordid and corrupt Federal judge be allowed to exercise arbitrary or despotic power, as he has frequently done in the past.

The judicial ermine has fallen upon pure and noble men in that State, and the vilest criminal need not fear but that

he will get every consideration that the law allows. To say that these revenue officials will have justice done them execution, in my opinion; and if resistance to their arbitrary exactions in the performance of their official duties be disloyalty, then, Mr. Speaker, my con-stituency are of all men most disloyal.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

pal Acts of the Sessien now Closed.

row after a session of very exciting detion as might have been desired, makes of interest a review of its work, or rather of the most important of its work. At the extra session, called October 15, 1877, but one or two bills of any consequence were passed, the principal one being that making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1878, which failed in the Forty-fourth States. The bill, which was ultimately approved November 21, 1877, omitted that section, but included a provision that cavalry regiments might be ed to 100 men in each company, and that a sufficient force should be employed for the defense of the Texan frontier, provided that the army's strength shot not exceed 25,000 men. The Army Appropriation bill for 1878-9 leaves the strength unchanged, but reduces the al-lowance for quarters and abolishes all

extra allowances, as those for fuel and forage. There are to be no promotions during the year on the staff, nor on the line above the grade of captain. The force on the Texan border remains, and the posse comitatus section is added de-claring that it shall not be lawful to employ the army as a poste for the purpos of executing the laws, except where such employment may be expressly authorized by the Constitution or act of Congress; the money appropriated shall not be used to pay the expenses of troops so employed, and persons wilfully violating the act shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$10,000, or imprisonment for not more than two years or both. The not more than two years, or both. The position which the Democrats occupied during the last Congress is thus ap-proved. For the navy for the year end-For the navy proved. For the navy to the 1942 ing June 30, 1878, a Deficiency Appropriation act provides \$1,446,688.15 for pay; \$311,953.58 for Seligman Brothers, &c. That of May 4, 1878, for the incoming fiscal year, appropriates for pay (ac tive list) \$3,822,875; retired list, \$640, 400; construction and repairs, \$1,500,-000; steam engineering, \$800,000; Na-val Academy, \$52,530; Marine Corps, \$614,000; civil establishment, \$150,000. After July 1 there will be no appoint-ments of clerks or secretaries from civil life; those on a cruise are to continue

till the cruise is ended. On the financial question the first act February 28, 1878, making the silver dollar of 4121 grains a legal tender, except where expressly stipulated by contract To the International Monetary Confer a commission composed of Messrs. W. S. Groesbeck, F. A. Walker and Reuben I Fenton, has been appointed. The act further provided for the issue of silver certificates based on deposits of silver coin. The act of May 31 prohibited the cancellation and retirement after that date of legal tenders, and provided for the reissue of notes redeemed or received into the Treasury under law. - An act approved May 2 prohibited the further coinage of the 20-cent silver piece.

The Pacific Railroad legislation co

prises the act approved May 7, providing for the liquidation of the Central and Union Pacific and Western Pacific to the Government. February 1 annually there shall be carried to the credit of the Sinking Fund for this purpose one-half of the compensation for services rendered to the Government by the Central Pacific, not applied in liquidation of interest, the or upany adding \$1,200,000, or so much of the sum as is necessary to make up the 5 per cent. of its net earnings payable to the United States under the act of 1862, pensation for services rendered to the United States, together with the sum by y was, 'You have shot my brother.' this act required to be paid, amount to officers then turned and left the 25 per cent. of the whole net carnings for or so much of it as is necessary, to make hire a conveyance to Easley Station. Penalties are provided and the reserva carry them that evening, but if they made.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—In order to receive attention, communications must be accompanied by the true name and address of the writer. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned, unless the necessary stainps are furnished to repay the poetage thereon.

**3" We are not responsible for the views and opinions of our correspondents.

All communications should be addressed to "Editors Intelligencer," and all checks, drafts, money orders, dc., should be made payable to the order of

E. B. MURRAY & CO.,

Anderson, S. C. VOL: XIII---NO. 51. The Indians are by the Army Appro-oriation bill left under the charge of the Department of the Interior. The act of

LEGAL ADVERTISING.—We are compelled to require each payments for advertising ordered by Executors, Administrators and other fidectaries, and herewith append the rates for the ordinary notices, which will only be inserted when the money comes with the order:

Citations, two insertions, - \$3.00
Estate Notices, three insertions, - 2.00
Final Settlements, five insertions - 3.00
TO CORESPONDENTS.—In order to receive attention, communications must be accompanied

May 27 appropriates for the bureau for the next fiscal year about \$5,000,000. The Sioux for their support and civilization receive \$1.125.000, of which not exceeding \$190,000 will be used to remove the bands of Red Cloud and Spotted Tail to convenient points within the Sioux on. An act approved May 3 provides for the consolidation of the Colorado Utes in one agency on the White River and the extinguishment of their right to the southern portion of their reservation in that State The bankrupt law is repealed by the

act of June 7, the repeal taking effect September 1, cases instituted and pending in any court prior to which date not being affected. In respect of all pains, penalties and forfeitures incurred under existing acts before September 1, or thereafter, under any provisions of acts kept in force, &c., the acts repealed con-tinue in full force and effect till the cases

are fully disposed of.
Of acts affecting navigation, one approved April 29 provides that when a vessel leaves an infected port for the United States some representative officer of the United States at that port shall immediately give notice to the Marine Hospital service, which shall make quarantine rules, not in conflict with State or municipal regulations, to prevent the introduction of any contagion. Local officials can be clothed with the powers of United States officers on application of States or municipal curborities. State or municipal authorities.

In the diplomatic and consular service

few changes were made by the act of June 4. The mission to Greece was accidentally omitted, and a new one to Columbia provided for, with a minister resident at \$7,500. All consular officers are dent at \$7,000. An consular officers are required to furnish to the Secretary of the Treasury as often as may be required prices current of articles usually export-ed to the United States from the places

Of acts concerning the District of Co-lumbia, that of April 20 forbids the sale here of policy or lottery tickets under penalty of fine or imprisonment; an-other provides that deeds, mortgages and other instruments which by law are en-titled to be recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds shall only take effect from the time they are delivered to him for record; and another appropriates \$75,000 for the relief of the District

\$75,000 for the relief of the District schools during the present fiscal year. In the postal service the act of May 17 regulates the advertising of mail lettings. Before making contracts for inland mail transportation other than by railroad or steamer, the Postmaster-General is to advertise for proposals once a week for six weeks in not more than ten State or Territorial newspapers. Contracts are not to take place in less than sixty days transferring contracts is not permitted without the Postmaster-General's consent, and in lawful cases of this sort the department shall retain enough to pay the sub-contractor, unless there is satis-factory evidence that he has been paid. The Postmaster-General may, where it is desirable, make contracts for not more than four years' transport by water of mails between American ports, but no contracts for new water-route mail ser-vice shall be for a longer time than a year, or than two years, when they are to foreign ports, unless otherwise ordered by Congress.

that notices of contest under h tree culture or pre-emption laws shall be published in a newspaper in the county where the land in contest is situated has made a settlement under the Pre emption law and subsequently changed his filing to that for a homestead entry upon the same tract, he shall be entitled o have the time to perfect his title under the Homestead law computed from the pre-emption laws, subject to all the provision of the law relating to home-steads. • The act of June 1 allows homestead settlers on public lands whose crops were injured by grasshoppers to return within three months to the abandoned lands without their original rights being affected. The act of June 3 authorizes citizens of Colorado, Nevada and the Territories to fell and remove timber on the public domain for mining and do-mestic purposes, the provisions of the act not extending to railroad corporations and penalties being provided where timber is cut on the public domain not in accordance with the terms of the act. Another act allows citizens in California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory to buy unsurveyed public lands not included within any reservations in quantities not exceeding 160 acres to any one person at \$2,50 per acre.

All works of art imported for perma-

nent exhibition or the improvement of the arts or science will, under the act of June 6, be admitted free, though individuals must give bonds to pay the duty in case the articles should be sold. Another act of June 8 provides that section 1,889 of the Revised Statutes shall not be construed as prohibiting territorial as-semblies from creating municipal cor-porations and conferring on them the powers necessary to their local adminis-trations by either general or special acts, nothing in the act having the effect of creating an private rights. Another of the same date provides for Circuit and District courts of the United States at Toledo, dividing the Northern District of Ohio into two divisions. That of March 18 makes persons on trial in Unicourts of inquiry competent witnesses at their own request, but not otherwise, a failure to make such request not creating any presumption against them.

For the armament of seacoast fortifica-

tions \$125,000 are appropriated, and for torpedoes for harbor defenses and experiments and instruction \$50,000, the latter sum only to be used in establishing and maintaining torpedoes to be operated from shore stations for the destruction of an enemy's vessel approaching the shore. Bidders for army contracts may be required to give penal bonds that they will enter into contracts agreeably to the terms of their bids within sixty days, or otherwise pay the penalty. An act of dant of a mint an assistant treasurer without additional compensation to receive gold coin or bullion on deposit fo

special purposes indicated.

The District of Columbia is provided with a permanent form of government by the act of June 11, a board of three Commissioners, one, an army officer, being appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate. The Federal Gov-ernment is to pay half of the expenses of the District and the interest on the 3-65 bonds. Colleges for scientific purposes are permitted to import alcohol on the terms mentioned in section 3,297 of the Revised Statutes, giving bonds in due form. Ten thousand dollars have been appropriated for the erection and maintenance of pier-lights at the entrance of the jetties in the South Pass. The Secretary of War is permitted to issue 500 stand of arms to Territories without diminishing the quota to the States now authorized by law.

THE SISTER'S STORY.

The account given by the women who

come into my house and take charge of man said of course he had, but they were in the house is also obtained from of others, and openly boast that if pros-ecuted in the State Courts they will trans-fer their cases to the United States Court, affidavits now on file, and corroborates ordered me to get some chairs and sit there with him. I took a chair and the foregoing, except in one essential particular, that of Ladd's attempting to shoot the officer. One of the women, it will be pigeon-holed and themselves dismissed unwhipped of justice. nay be said here, is known as Redmond's 'sweetheart," as he is the father of her They hold our State laws and courts in the most supreme contempt, and verily believe that the General Government, with Redmond has caused her to be believe that the General Government, closely watched by the revenue force, and accounts for their presence on this will uphold and protect them in the most and accounts for their presence on this occasion. This woman testifies that on the Sunday morning in question four of the State, and, indeed, late proceedings in the United States Courts have given a coloring to their convictions as the called by the party the capture of the state, and the state of the state, and the state of th one of them, called by the party the cap-tain, came into the house with his gun cocked and presented it towards her brother Amos. She called to him and

Something more than a year ago, a party of these men entered the house of Mr. J. M. Porter, a highly respectable citizen of this county, and began a thorough the state of the said, "Don't shoot; don't shoot, for it is my brother." He made no halt, but fired on him immediately. "My broth-er," she continues, "was standing at the door and at the time seemed to be in the ough search of his dwelling. Mr. Porter objected to this high-handed outrage and demanded their authority for searching his premises. They thereupon fell upon act of picking up something he had him and beat him severely with pistols, dropped out of the door, and almost at and one of them attempted to shoot him, the instant of the first shot, but a little crying "kill him, d—n him, kill him!" erying "kill him, d—n him, kill him!"
All this because Mr. Porter objected to
their searching his dwelling unless some
authority was shown him. They then men out of the door on the opposite side of the house * * * and my brother died instantly." One of the balls passed through the flesh of his left arm between ing an officer in the discharge of his duty, and bound him over to appear before the United States District Court for trial. He appeared, and when the facts became arm. The third shot passed through the cloth of his pants without touching the flesh. "As soon as they had shot him the captain (Kam) asked, 'who is it?' known he was at once discharged. For this outrage Mr. Porter had the parties arrested on a State warrant, but before the sitting of the Sessions Court, writs 'I told him it is my brother, and you have killed him.' He said, 'Isn't it Red-mond?' and I told him 'No!' He said, United States Courts, and the case trans-'It can't be helped now,' and then they all went off without saying another word."
THE BROTHER'S STORY.

provisions of our law have been mos radically reversed by these emissaries of a great Republic that boasts of the liberty of its citizens-their motto being Every man is to be presumed guilty un-til proven innocent, and better that nine-ty and nine innocent suffer than that one

rant and without a charge being made

against them.

They have broken open and searched shoot." Amos she says, "was apparently going out of the door, and seemed to be stooping down, and had one arm up on the door, and as soon as the gunfired he fell towards the ground, and inprivate dwellings, wilfully and malicious by destroyed private property, cursed and abused citizens against whom there was and could be no charge, and have in some instances resorted to the torture, that relic of barbarism, to extort a confession or to force from their victim information pointing to the guilt of others. They have forced their way into the bed-chamber of private citizens, at the hours of midnight, and rudely torn the cover ing from off the sleeping bodies of hus-band and wife, who, on awaking, found their bed surrounded by a body of armed men. This was done in the case of Mr. failure of Ladd's family to deny, in their affidavits, the alleged fact of Ladd's having attempted to shoot the officer, is doubtless owing to the fact that they did not know of the charge having been made sgainst him, as they had not, of course, seen the affidavits made by the officers. If Ladd had again in his hand, it may be further said, this cannot be considered evidence of any evil intention of his part, as no one of the mountaineers ever leaves his house without

for the purpose of killing such game as they can find in their ramblings in the woods. Ladd was just on the point of leaving home on such a short journey to a neighbor's house and had slung over the shoulder a house say containing a sixty of the last time of their officers and acting mean it.

just penalty.

But, in the name of civilization and

We herewith append the testimony

Ist. Samuel Neal, being duly sworn

about there, and that it was my son were shooting at. Gary said it made no difference—he had left my son lying over on the hill hallooing and bleeding. (My son is about 16 or 17 years old.) Gary then pushed open my house door and searched the house again. No authority The for so doing was shown to me. I asked the little

I live with Mr. Joseph Chapman about eighteen miles northwest of Pickens, On the morning of the 20th instant, while I was in the house, about twenty men, riding and armed, rode up to the house, dismounted and entered the yard. When they entered I was standing in the They entered my room, and some five or six men surrounded my bed with guns in their hands. They ordered me to get up and put on my clothes as quick as possible, which I did. They then searched my house, even the cupboards, trunks, house, even the cupboards, trunks, "you are a d—d liar," and punched me in the side with his gun; another ther jerked me out of the house, and asked me a second time where is Joe Chapman? I told them he had gone to Wal-halla, or at least had told me so. They said you are a d-d liar, and one of the men struck me over the head with his gun and knocked me down. After getting up they struck me several times over the head with their fists. They then made me go to an old house in the woods which had been used once as a stillhouse, but no still was there now. The revenue officers placed me in the "fleck stand," and poured water over my head the still was. I told them I did no know. They then filled the "fleck stand" about half full of water, and put me in headforemost, and kept me there for some time. When taken out I was entirely unconscious, and the water was running from my mouth and nose. After recovering, they made me dig a hole inside of the house, about waist deep, saying that whiskey was buried there. When the hole was dug; one man kicked me in it. and another jumped on me and choked They then carried me outside of house, and threw me in the branch and stamped on me. When they were putting me, or attempting to put me, in the "fleck stand," two men took hold of me, and, resisting, I threw one of them off, when another said, "G—d d—n him, can't you manage him?" and two others then came up and assisted. Wm. F. Gary, Pat Kirkland and Wm. Springs were the only persons known to me.

Closings the evidence and letter at this point for the present, I will only recall the reader's attention to the facts that every word of it is given under oath by good citizens of the county, of both sexes and colors, and of all ages, and that none of the witnesses who suffered these indignities were ever so much a igainst them. In the majority of instances no distinct offence was so charged or alleged to have been committed.

Greene, in his "Problem of Health," says there is not the remotest corner or inlet of the minute blood vessels of the human body that does not feel som wavelet from the convulsion occasioned by good hearty laughter. The life prininnermost depths, sending new tides of life and strength to the surface, thus materially tending to insure good health to the persons who moderately indulge therein. The blood moves more rapidly and conveys different impression to all on that particular mystic journey the man is laughing, from what it does at other times. For this reason every good hearty laugh in which a person in-dulges tends to lengthen his life, conveying, as it does, new and distinct stim ulus to the vital forces. Doubtless the ceding more importance than they do now to the influence of the mind upon the vital forces of the body, will make their prescriptions more with reference was shooting at, and he replied, at Red-mond. I told him Redmond was not drugs for the body; and in so doing will find the best and most effective methods of producing the required effect upon the

> car is a crying Baby. In such cases Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup should be given to the little sufferer to ease its troubles. 25